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The Daily Capital Journal

Weather Report

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FORTY-SECOND YEAR NO. 19.

SALEM, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1919.

PRICE TWO CENTS

ON TRAINS AND NEWS
STANDS—FIVE CENTS

PRICES ARE SCHEDULED FOR DROP SAYS FOY, MARKET EXPERT, TODAY

IMPORTED GOODS BEGIN TO COME IN WHICH WILL BRING LOWER CHARGES

Mammoth Stores in Warehouse Caused By Increased Production And High Price Will Soon Be Thrown On Market Which Will Bring Out Predicted Lowering In Cost Of Foodstuffs.

New York, Jan. 29.—Food speculators in the United States hold the greatest stock of edibles ever gathered together in storage warehouses of this country. Prices are higher than ever in the history of America. Prices cannot maintain the high level at which they are now placed. Production of meats is cheaper and, as a consequence, the government's price of \$17.50 for hogs is bound to come down. A market panic of importance is impending. These are statements made today by P. Q. Foy, market expert, to the United Press.

Foy is editor of the Market Report, and reputed to be one of the best informed men in the country on market conditions.

South American, New Zealand, Australian and Siberian goods are beginning to appear on the market. Foy also said, and the effect is being felt. Prices must fall more than they have recently and speculators stand to lose millions in the tumble.

Have Lost Money

Already, Foy said, speculators in New York have felt a million slip out of their pockets through the importation and sale of 500,000 pounds of Siberian butter. Much more, he said, will be thrown on the market. Australian and New Zealand dairy products, he declared, are on their way to this country to help in the smashing of the food speculator.

Foy quoted figures to prove that production has reached its highest point. He declared it has climbed to such a figure that glutting of the market is certain to follow.

People, he pointed out, have been living on reduced rations during the

war, while the government has urged greater production. The result has been a staggering accumulation of foodstuffs in warehouses.

Recent government reports, he said, show there are 930,000,000 pounds of frozen pork in warehouses, 350,000,000 pounds of frozen beef and 106,000,000 pounds of frozen poultry, held in the hope that prices will go higher. Holdings of mutton and lamb are 85 per cent greater than in 1914—the year the war started. Pork holdings have increased 65 per cent in that period, salt pork 41 per cent and pickled pork 12 per cent.

Today, Foy said, there are 350,884,441 pounds of frozen beef in storage, whereas a year ago there were 234,055,592 pounds.

Increased Beef Production

Beef produced in 1918, his figures showed, amounted to 8,500,000,000 pounds, against 6,979,000,000 pounds in 1914, an increase of 2,420,000,000 pounds.

Pork production, he showed, reached 8,789,000,000 pounds in 1914, and 10,500,000,000 pounds in 1918. Mutton and lamb production increased from 495,000,000 pounds in 1914 to 732,000,000 in 1918.

Five years ago, he said, it required a week for a farmer, with two hired men, to produce fifty acres of land for food production. Today, he said, machinery had made it possible for that land to be put in shape for production within a day. The difference, he said, will make itself shown in days to come by reduced prices.

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STATE LIME PLANT IS GRANTED \$10,000

Joint Ways And Means Committee Keeps On Slashing Appropriations.

There is one legislative mill that grinds steadily, regardless of the ups and downs of other legislative matters. This is the evening sessions of the joint ways and means committee which has the pleasant duty of cutting down appropriations for all state departments for the coming two years. This pruning is not from choice but from necessity as the committee must manage somehow to keep the state institutions running and not add more than 6 per cent to the former appropriations.

The state line board came in with a petition asking for the appropriation of \$20,000 in order that it might have a working capital with which to handle the \$50,000 plant, that it might add to the size of its bunkers and also build a cottage for the superintendent.

Senator Lachmund introduced a letter from S. H. Van Trump, Marion county fruit inspector, in which the stand was taken that lime was of no benefit and in many cases injurious. A. D. Cardley, chairman of the state line board, said that about 55 per cent of the farmers found lime was beneficial.

Lime is now selling at \$1.75 a ton at the plant at Gold Hill. The regular price from commercial houses run from \$8 to \$12 a ton.

In the discussion as to why the lime plant was located at Gold Hill it developed that an examination was made of the lime quarry in Polk county but that it ran too much rock to make it of mercantile value. Near Eugene there is a lime quarry but it is five miles from a railroad.

The lime plant has been in active operation since last October, Mr. Cardley said. It was the 1917 legislature that established a state line plant and since then it has been found necessary to come before the emergency board two times to keep the plant in operation.

BOARD OF EDUCATION PLANS REST OF YEAR

As Precaution Against Influenza, Substitute Teachers Will Be Employed.

Some radical changes of plans as to the conduct of the Salem schools were brought about in the regular meetings of the board of education last night, made necessary by the interruption of the ordinary routine by the influenza epidemic.

Superintendent J. W. Todd, aiming to make up as far as possible for the loss of time in the schools, emphasized the need of "boiling down" the courses of study to the bare essentials during the balance of the school year. Among other things he suggested that there be no class of beginners at the opening of the semester in March, for the reason that the second semester would be too short to give the little ones a fair chance.

And again by confining effort to the 1B grade that class of pupils would be given a good start on the next year's work.

After explaining the situation in full, Mr. Todd made the suggestion that the two semesters this year be divided into two equal semesters of 14 weeks each, the first half to end March 7, classes to be graduated on that date and at the end of the school year on June 14.

As a further precaution against influenza it was decided to employ a number of substitute teachers, so that in case any teacher showed symptoms of illness she could be instantly relieved until it was made plain as to whether she was afflicted with the disease, it being understood that the board would assume the expense of a substitute rather than take any risk.



UNITED STATES SENATOR JOHN HIRAM JOHNSON OF CALIFORNIA.

JOHNSON SPLITS WITH REPUBLICAN PARTY IN SENATE SPEECH TODAY

Sets Forth Policy That Senate Progressives Will Demand From Now On.

By L. C. Martin

(United Press staff correspondent.)
Washington, Jan. 29.—In a speech in which he split definitely with the leader of his own party in the senate, Senator Hiram Johnson, California, today set forth the policy which senate progressives from now on will demand the government pursue.

Johnson thus set forth his policy: 1—Bring home American soldiers. 2—Restore our own democracy. 3—Restore free expansion. 4—Get American business into its normal channels.

5—Let American life, social and economic, be American again. Johnson summed this all up with the words: "It is time for an American policy."

Taken Issue With Lodge
He took issue with Senator Lodge, republican leader on the recently announced foreign policy which, by virtue of Lodge's position, has since been construed as the party's policy.

"I am quite aware," said Johnson, "that there exists two distinct lines of policy for our country to pursue in the near future. In the senate the line of demarcation between these policies is becoming increasingly plain."

"Recently," the republican leader stated with clarity and precision his view of our future policy. He stated that he deemed it essential by the peace terms to create a number of new small nations, ten in all, and to include the independence of Russia's six Baltic provinces, and in addition, that we must take and hold ample security from Germany and Austria."

Johnson said he had no quarrel with the creation of the new states. He then quoted Lodge's statement that the United States must do its share in occupation of German territory and helping to stabilize the new government.

But One Conclusion

"There is but one conclusion from the language used," continued Johnson, "and that is that after the creation of the sixteen nations, the duty devolves upon the United States in part at least to maintain these nations, with American soldiers."

"I will not subscribe to this doc-

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Henry L. Pittock, Pioneer Newspaper Man, Dies Of Flu

Portland, Or., Jan. 29.—Henry L. Pittock, publisher of the Portland Oregonian, died last night after suffering with influenza for two weeks.

Pittock was a pioneer citizen, publisher and business man of Portland. He would have been 84 years old had he lived until March 1.

He started the Oregonian, as a four page weekly newspaper in 1860 and was largely instrumental in making it one of the leading newspapers of the nation today.

His interests were not confined to the newspaper business. He was president of the Northwestern National bank, one of the founders of the Crown Willamette Paper company and was highly interested in other paper mills and several small railway enterprises. The late Harvey W. Scott became associated with Pittock as editor of the Oregonian in 1865.

CHARGES OF STATE PRINTING BOARD TO BE INVESTIGATED

Is Alleged That Charges Of This Department Are More Than Commercial Firms.

The State Printing board and its charges for service to the state will be investigated. This was decided last evening at a meeting of the joint ways and means committee of the senate and house.

The board came in for considerable criticism when W. M. Plimpton and A. W. Lawrence, state printer, came before the ways and means committee of the house and senate asking for an appropriation larger than that given two years ago. Representative Kuhl openly charged the printing board with doing work for other state departments at a price higher than the work would have cost from commercial printing firms.

He could not understand just how the state printing department could be a paying proposition for the state when much of its printing was done at a profit from other state institutions.

Mr. Plimpton said the board was doing a business of \$60,000 a year from the other state departments. Mr. Kuhl could not understand why, with this amount of business, and no rent to pay, the department should charge the state more for its work than commercial firms would charge.

State Printer Lawrence acknowledged the charges were high compared to Portland prices. But there was a feeling that something was wrong with the state printing department and to investigate its charges for work done for the state, Chairman Gordon of the ways and means committee appointed a committee consisting of Kuhl, Gill and Haines. Both Mr. Kuhl and Mr. Gill are men familiar with printing and the stationery business.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS LIBERAL WITH MR. CHURCHILL

Grants Him Appropriation Request, Proposing \$250 For Office Fixtures.

The eastern Oregon state hospital of Pendleton came in for a little pruning last evening by the joint ways and means committee and the appropriation asked for was cut \$47,500.

Senator Smith, who is of the medical profession, was inclined to give the institution all that it asked for. But the committee was there with the pencil and pad and figured that the maintenance amounts were based on what the expenses had been during the past two years of high war prices. With the cost of almost all food products falling, the committee thought the cost of maintenance would also drop a little the coming two years.

Senator Patterson said there was no sense in basing living expenses for the coming two years on a war basis and Senator Lachmund heartily agreed. Senator Lachmund wanted to know why the per capita expense should be larger for the coming two years, as the estimates submitted by Dr. McNary, called for an appropriation of \$55,000 more than two years ago.

Two years ago the per capita maintenance for inmates of the eastern Oregon insane asylum was about \$17 per month and for the coming two years, Dr. McNary had figured on a basis of \$20.44 a month.

Hence \$30,000 was cut off the proposed maintenance estimate, \$2500 eliminated from the amount wanted for paying roads and the \$15,000 wanted for finishing work in the basement entirely cut out. But the committee allowed to stand the \$15,000 Dr. McNary asked for to replace defective floors in the original building which was erected in 1911.

Dr. R. E. Lee Steiner appeared before the committee asking that the special amounts for the services of physicians at the insane asylum at Salem be eliminated and that a bill be introduced providing that the pay of the physicians be left to the state board of control. The doctor could not see the justice in a physician being paid by the state \$100 a month for his services when the men setting type in the state printers office were making \$6 or more a day. The ways and means committee agreed with Dr. Steiner.

Senator Strayer said that the office of Superintendent Churchill had a bum carpet and furniture and recommended that \$250 be spent in making the office more homelike and comfortable. There was no disposition to cut the amounts asked for by Mr. Churchill and he got what he asked for. There was a feeling that the \$12,000 appropriation for agricultural assistants was pretty strong, but some-

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PIERCE'S BILL DOES AWAY WITH CONTRACTS

Would Have Public Work, City County Or District, Done By Public Employees.

All contracts in connection with public work of all kinds will become a thing of the past, if the legislature should enact into law a bill introduced by Senator Pierce.

This bill provides that all public work, whether done by the state, county or district, must be done by public employees.

An emergency clause is attached to the measure on the ground that large sums of public money are now being spent for road and bridge construction and many citizens are out of employment. The bill says:

"Section 1. Hereafter all public work of every kind and character in Oregon which is or may be provided for by the state or local law shall be done by direction of employees of the state or local public corporation or organization for which the work is to be done. No person who is not a citizen of Oregon shall be employed on any such public work. It is unlawful for any officer of any such public corporation or organization to let any public work, or any part thereof, to any contractor, directly or indirectly. Every such contract or attempted contract is absolutely void."

"Section 2. Any violation of this act by a public officer or employee is malfeasance in office, and upon conviction thereof he shall be punished by judgment or dismissal from office and by imprisonment in the county jail for no more than one year."

"Section 3. The governor, the secretary of state and the state treasurer, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized to purchase and maintain all necessary equipment for any such work to be done by the state, and said officers are hereby constituted a board of public works for that purpose. The same authority is hereby granted to the city council, county court or other administrative and executive body of officers of any local government or a state agency for local purposes whose duty it may be to see that any such work is done for their municipal corporation, public board or organization."

NATIONAL PROHIBITION RATIFIED.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Surrounded by a group of leading white ribboners, Acting Secretary of State Polk today signed the proclamation that the national prohibition amendment had been ratified.

President Sends Senate Nominations For Approval

Washington, Jan. 29.—The president today sent to the senate the following nominations:

To be comptroller of the currency—John Skelton Williams of Richmond, Va.

To be assistant secretary of the treasury—Joseph Shouse of Kinsley, Kan.

To be registrar of the land office at Walla Walla, Wash.—Frederick M. Medgor of Washington, reappointed.

ENGINE JUMPED TRACK

Quebec, Que., Jan. 29.—While shunting freight cars off the ferry which plies between Lewis and this city, a C. P. R. engine jumped the tracks and plunged into the St. Lawrence river today. Three men were drowned.

ABE MARTIN



ARMISTICE TERMS DO AWAY WITH TREATIES ENTERED DURING WAR

Wilson's Fourteen Points Nullify Secret Pacts Tending To Make Understandings Difficult.—International Law Experts Declare That Armistice Is Only Treaty That Can Be Considered In Peace Conference.

By Fred S. Ferguson.

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
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Paris, Jan. 29.—The secret treaties effected by the allies before American entered the war, which were generally accepted as constituting the most serious menace to a democratic and permanent peace, are invalid.

They were swept away by acceptance of the armistice terms, including President Wilson's fourteen points, his speech of January 8 and subsequent speeches. They were doubly nullified when the allies agreed to the principle of the league of nations.

Th United Press is able to state this today on the authority of the highest international law experts now in Paris.

According to these men, the terms of the armistice are binding and supersede every previous agreement. The armistice, therefore, is the only treaty that can probably be considered in the peace conference. Formation of the league of nations will further make certain that all old "understandings" will be cancelled. The American people consequently need entertain no fear that secret treaties will interfere with their ideas of a proper peace settlement.

Opinion Is Significant.

This authoritative opinion is especially significant, in view of the present discussion of territorial claims. It probably explains the confidence in certain quarters that the imperialistic ambitions of some of the associated powers will not be realized.

Reports have been published of a secret treaty between Great Britain and Japan, signed in 1916, giving Japan the right to retain the Caroline and Marshall island groups. The "pact of London" also makes certain concessions to Italy, especially regarding Dalmatia. Italy already is understood to have agreed to readjustment of her frontiers on the lines of nationality, thus practically repudiating her contribution to the secret treaties. Japan was not making a fight for realization of her colonial claims, but it was believed certain that her ambitions would be overwhelmed by the virtually unanimous determination to make the league of nations the repository for all territorial disputes.

All other questions involved in the secret treaties, aside from territorial matters, are equally invalid. The nations participating in the peace settlement, in the opinion of these international authorities, have bound themselves to start anew with an absolutely clean slate.

CONSOLIDATION BILLS SWEEPING IN OUTLOOK

Would Create Departments Of Agriculture, Labor And Industries.

Three big consolidation bills were presented in the house Tuesday afternoon. If they should ever become a law about all the political jobs at the state house would be abolished and the next governor would become practically the whole administration.

For the provision is made in each bill that the officials of the three departments shall be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. Also that the new departments do not become operative until after the governor is elected and is sworn into office.

The first of the bills provides for the creation of a department of agriculture. The officials of this department are to be a commissioner of agriculture, superintendent of horticulture for the bureau of horticulture, superintendent of livestock for the bureau of livestock, superintendent of foods and standards for the bureau of foods and standards, and secretary of the Oregon state fair.

With the officials, the bill provides there shall be an advisory board of

nine persons who shall serve without salary. Three of these advisors must be from an agricultural district, three shall be horticulturists and three chosen from men active in animal industry.

Abolishes Offices

Should the bill pass for the creation of a state department of agriculture, the following offices will be abolished: State line board, state chemist and deputy, pure seed board, state fair directors, dairy and food commissioner and his deputies, rights of the state treasurer as state sealer of weights and measures, board of horticulture, state livestock sanitary board, state veterinarian, board of sheep commissioners and advisory livestock board.

The second state department proposed in another bill is that of the department of labor, and the head of this department will be known as the commissioner of labor.

To serve with him, there is to be elected a superintendent of industrial welfare for the bureau of industrial welfare and a superintendent of industrial accidents for the bureau of industrial accidents.

This bill abolishes the following offices: Bureau of labor statistics, inspector of factories and workshops, commissioner of labor statistics, board

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PINCHOT SAYS SECRET TREATIES ARE SNARES

These Traps Must Be Abrogated In Order To Establish Just Peace.

By Amos Pinchot

(Written for the United Press.)

Washington, Jan. 29.—The most formidable barrier athwart the road to a lasting and democratic peace is the little known series of secret treaties formulated by the allies during the war, before America's intervention.

Up to this writing the American press has practically ignored the diplomatic "booby-trap" designed to annihilate any genuinely liberal peace plan based upon altruistic ideas or present-day aversion to any nation requiring territory by conquest.

Not only must these secret treaties, which are in unalterable conflict with the "fourteen points," be abrogated before democratic ideas and methods prevail at Versailles, but what is more important and what is not at all understood, they must be abrogated by the peoples of the nations represented at the peace conference. Allied statesmen of Europe are powerless to revoke the barrier, even if they now desire to do so. Their hands are tied by the secret

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